

THE MATHEWS JOURNAL.

VOL. II.

MATHEWS C. H., VA., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1905.

NO.

E. MUMFORD, Pres. SANDS SMITH, Vice-Pres. J. P. NOTTINGHAM, Cash.

The L. E. Mumford Banking Co.

Paid Up Capital \$120,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$75,000

MATHEWS C. H., VA.

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Interest Allowed On Savings Accounts.

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OLD DOMINION LINE.

BETWEEN

Norfolk, Gloucester, and Mathews Counties.

Steamer "Mobjack."

	Mon. Wed. and Fri.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.
Lv. Norfolk (O. D. Wharf).....	A. M. 6:30	A. M. 6:30
"Pocomt (North St. Wharf).....	6:45	6:45
"Noyk (Bay Line Wharf).....	7:00	7:00
"Oloint.....	8:00	8:00
"Phil's Wharf, East River.....	10:00	10:00
"Will's Wharf, East River.....	10:15	10:15
"Hick Wharf, East River.....	10:30	10:30
"Digg Wharf, East River.....	11:00	11:00
"Roan Wharf, Ware River.....	12:00	12:00
"Smith Wharf, Ware River.....	12:20	12:20
"Hock Wharf, Ware River.....	12:40	12:40
"Aub Wharf, North River.....	12:00	12:00
"Dixie Wharf, North River.....	12:15	12:15
"Severn Wharf, Severn River.....	1:00	1:00
"Old Pot (Government Wharf).....	5:00	5:00
"Norfolk Bay Line Wharf.....	6:00	6:00
"Norfolk D. Pier No. 1.....	6:15	6:15
"Portsmouth (North St. Wharf).....	6:30	6:30
"Norfolk D. Pier No. 3.....	6:45	6:45
	P. M.	P. M.

Night Line.

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STAMERS BERKLEY and BRANDON.

Leave Norfolk 7:00 P. M.
Leave Richmond 7:00 P. M.

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Arrive Norfolk, 10:00 A. M., following morning.

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NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Mediterranean moths have closed two Minneapolis flour mills.

Vegetarianism is becoming a cult among the British aristocracy.

The British Peace Society is protesting against the formation of rifle clubs.

A convention of pipe smokers was held in Belgium to combat the abuse of tobacco.

Missionaries of the American Methodist Church now speak no fewer than thirty-seven languages.

Passable seats in trolley cars are demanded by the laws of some notably Chicago.

According to the latest figures from the Registrar there are now 3981 students in Columbia and Barnard.

Still speak and write of the "Rusians," and there has not been a Russian for 143 years.

A village of Zolingen, in the Rhinegau, was decorated with a banner in honor of a hen which had laid a thousand eggs.

Grands opened a fusillade on a train that refused to stop at the station, near Alora, in Malaga, Spain.

It is decided to cement the Lusitania side of the erection of four new houses of Orange.

So full this year that the Lusitania side of the erection of four new houses of Orange.

At Gonosia, in the South Seas, there is a fine exacted from all who do not attend church three times a week.

DEATH ROLL OF WRECKED HILDA

128 Persons Perished in the Terrible Disaster.

MANY VICTIMS WERE FARMERS.

Soon After the Vessel Struck She Broke Amidships and Her Decks Were Swept Bare of the Passengers and Sailors, Excepting a Few, Who Clung to the Mast—Those Rescued After Twelve Hours of Suffering.

London (By Cable)—One hundred and twenty-eight persons lost their lives in the wreck of the London and Southwestern Railway Company's steamer Hilda off the northern coast of France Saturday night, according to an official estimate given out by the officers of the company. This death roll includes 21 saloon passengers, 80 French onion sellers and 27 of the crew.

St. Malo, France (By Cable).—James Gunter, the only seaman of the Hilda saved from the wreck, says there was no panic on board. Attempts were made to lower the boats, but the rough sea rendered it impossible. Gunter clung to the fittings of the topmast with nine others below him, including the chief mate and three Bretons, who died in the night of exposure. The Hilda struck at 10 o'clock Saturday night. She was going very slow at the time. Rockets were sent up, but there was no response. Seven minutes later the ship broke amidships and her decks were swept bare with the exception of the few survivors who clung to the mast. They were rescued by the steamer Ada at 10 A. M. Sunday, after having endured 12 hours of agony.

In response to the captain's appeal, when he found it would be useless to attempt to launch the boats, all the women and children were mustered in the main hatch and the stewardesses fixed life belts around each of them, the French onion sellers assisting in the work. Everybody was very quiet.

There were about 20 persons on the rigging when the vessel was foundered. He described pathetically how the men gradually dropped off exhausted by the terrible cold and says the roar of the elements was terrible.

In all more than 60 bodies have been washed up, including that of Captain Gregory, the commander of the wrecked ship.

Thirteen bodies of saloon passengers have been identified. These are Mrs. Rook, her two children and their governess; Dr. Stanley, his wife and two daughters; a maid; Major and Mrs. Price, Mr. Wellesley and Mr. Grindle. The survivors are rapidly recovering.

The entrance to the harbor of St. Malo is one of the most difficult known to mariners. On Saturday night a blinding snowstorm, with haze and high wind, prevailed, and it is little wonder that even so experienced a navigator as Captain Gregory lost his reckoning, especially as at the point where the Hilda struck only a few yards deviation from the regular course meant destruction. Torpedo boats found there is no hope of salvaging the vessel.

Paris (By Cable).—Special reports received here of the wreck of the steamer Hilda gave a graphic description of the disaster. Owing to the rough sea together with a thick snowstorm, the captain of the Hilda probably took the buoy light of the rocks for the St. Malo light-house. He gave signals, which were not seen by harbor employees, and then the steamer proceeded slowly toward the light. When the Hilda struck the rocks the steamer's boilers exploded and she was cut in two, giving the passengers no time to save themselves.

The coast near St. Malo is covered with wreckage and some cattle. Two-thirds of the Hilda's passengers were French farmers returning to France with heavy sums in gold from the sale of their yearly harvest of onions and potatoes.

EACH TAKES A YEAR.

How Two Candidates Settled a Puzzle Raised By Tie Vote.

New York (Special).—A most peculiar settlement has been made between two candidates who received a tie vote in the last election in the town of Franklin, Delaware County, Frederick Page, Democrat, and George Musk, Republican, were candidates for the office of collector, the term of which is two years. When the tie was announced there was a recount of votes, which made no change in the result. After a long discussion as to who should have the office, a plan was submitted to the town board to issue a certificate of election to Page for one year, at the end of which time the certificate is to be turned over to Musk for the remaining year of the term. It is understood that all hands agree to this plan.

PICTURE MACHINE BURSTS.

Thirty Persons, Mostly Children, Hurt in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg (Special).—The explosion of a moving picture machine in a small show room at 1302 Pennsylvania Avenue resulted in the injury of about 30 persons, mostly children ranging in age from 12 to 16 years. The explosion was caused by the celluloid films in the rotating cylinder igniting from the powerful light close to them. The fire quickly communicated to the draperies and curtains, and in a few minutes the room was ablaze. There were about 60 persons in the room at the time, and a rush was made for the door. In the struggle to escape many were slightly burned and otherwise trampled, but no one was dangerously injured. The fire was extinguished with a loss not exceeding \$15.

Casting Explodes.

Bradford, Pa. (Special).—While workmen were engaged in pouring molten metal into a mold for a six-ton casting at E. R. Caldwell & Co.'s foundry the bottom of the mold gave way and the metal exploded. Martin Hickey, William Baker, Charles Nimus, Alfred Webb and Tony Knapp were covered with the hot metal. Hickey was terribly burned about the head and shoulders. Both his eyes were burned out and his condition is critical. Webb and Knapp are quite badly injured, but not fatally. Five other men were hurt, but not seriously.

THE LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

DOMESTIC

T. P. Shonts, chairman of Isthmian Canal Commission, has just given Monmouth (Ill.) College \$10,000 as part of the \$30,000 needed to secure an additional \$30,000 which Andrew Carnegie had promised to give the college for a library. Mr. Shonts is a graduate of Monmouth College.

The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Atlantic City adopted resolutions in favor of temperance and deploring the use of money in political campaigns.

Many lives were imperiled and one woman badly hurt in a fire that destroyed a commercial building in Chicago, the property loss being \$50,000.

Major Simon Mayer was killed at Natchez, Miss., by the accidental discharge of a revolver which slipped from under his pillow.

United States Senator Burton, of Kansas, was again put on trial in St. Louis on the charge of receiving illegal fees.

Joseph A. Willey, a youthful desperado, was shot and killed by the town constable at San Pablo, Cal.

A fire in the business district of Birmingham, Ala., caused property damage to the amount of \$80,000.

The Nicaraguan Court of Cassation affirmed the sentence of 30 days imposed on Albers, the American.

Luke Adolphus Lockwood, prominent in the Masonic world, died at his home, in Greenwich, Ct.

A panic occurred in a Chicago synagogue during a mourning service for the Russian Jews.

A fire at the Overholt Distillery, at Broadford, Pa., caused a loss of \$1,614,000.

Carl Hurford and his bride were found dead in their home, in Newburg, Ore., both having been shot. It is not known which of the two committed the deed.

Testimony was taken in St. Louis in the suit of Adolph G. Kreis against Miss Mary Jane Wilson for \$25,000 damages for breach of promise.

Subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the Jews in Russia received by the national relief committee in New York now aggregate \$498,651.

Josephine Butterworth, a child of 10 years, was lost in the woods near Millville, N. J., and was so weak when found that she could not walk.

Timothy Jackson, colored, of Falls Village, Ct., shot and killed Sylvia Penfield at Jackson's home. He claimed that the shooting was accidental.

James N. Strobilar, agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, at Gainesville, Fla., has been arrested in Montreal on the charge of embezzlement.

Mrs. Bernhardt arrived at New York from Havana, and started to begin what she declares will really be her farewell American tour.

Irving Kinney, of Jacksonville, N. Y., met by chance and married Miss Margaret Caldwell, who had rejected him 40 years ago.

Isaac Perry, 95 years of age, of Clark County, Ind., has arranged his tomb and made all plans for his burial.

William E. Hunt and Louis W. Crawford were sent to jail in Boston on indictments in the tress case.

Thirty-eight out of 47 girls completed a tramp of 32 miles, from New Haven, Ct., to Waterbury.

Samuel Laird, a lad of five years, of Springfield, Ill., reads and easily translates Latin.

The report of Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordinance, has been submitted.

The National Grange, in session in Atlantic City, N. J., adopted a resolution to be sent to President Roosevelt, saying the farmers wanted a square deal.

Former Alderman Robert L. Rudolph, of Milwaukee, Wis., was found guilty of soliciting a bribe while a member of the common council.

Mrs. Bessie M. London secured a decree of divorce from her husband, Jack London, in San Francisco, Cal.

A motorman was fatally injured in a collision between two trolley cars on a curve near Springfield, Mass.

Hearst has gained 408 votes in New York County and Assembly districts in New York County and two in Brooklyn.

Atlanta, Ga., has been chosen as the Southern headquarters of the National Child Labor Committee.

A scientific expedition for the North Pole is to start out from Dawson City.

Fire destroyed property to the value of \$225,000 in Knoxville, Tenn.

In the life insurance investigation in New York Senator Depew was called to give any information he might possess as to the number of vouchers for legal services, but his knowledge was rather limited, and many of the expenditures and signers of these vouchers he had never heard of.

The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in session at Atlantic City, passed resolutions condemning the use of adulterated foods and illegitimate profits derived from their sale.

The merger of four large lumber companies in Alabama, Louisiana and Illinois, with a capital of \$1,000,000, is announced.

The loss from the burning of the plant of the Riverside Bridge Company, at Martine's Ferry, O., will exceed \$200,000.

Governor Pennypacker has appointed a commission to represent that state at the Jamestown Exposition.

FOREIGN

Five hundred Russian soldiers taken prisoners by the Japanese and bound to Vladivostok on two steamers, have shown signs of mutiny, and in response to the officers' appeal four Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers surround the two vessels. Vice Admiral Rojestvenski is on board one of the ships.

A Japanese eye witness of the recent riot at Vladivostok says nearly half the city was burned, 600 troops from the garrison killed, that the property loss is \$250,000,000 and that General Koppeck is missing.

The Emperor of Japan returned to Tokio from the Shinto Temples, whither he went to offer thanks to the spirits of his ancestors for the successful termination of the war.

O'Donovan Rosso returned to Cork, Ireland, the demonstration of welcome to him being coincident with the annual demonstration in memory of the "Manchester Martyrs."

The Supreme Court at Leipzig, Germany, has sentenced a Polish student to three years imprisonment and six years loss of civil rights for espionage in behalf of the Russian government.

STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

Russian Workmen's Council Claim a Great Victory.

MUTINEERS' LIVES ARE SAVED.

The Moscow Railroad Men's Strike Also Reported Ended—Officers of the Guard Regiments in St. Petersburg Inform Social Democratic Leaders of the Progress of Revolutionary Sentiment Among the Soldiers.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The workmen's council at 3 o'clock Sunday morning decided to call off the industrial strike Monday at noon, claiming that the great victory had been achieved and that the lives of 1,600 Cronstadt mutineers have been saved. The railroad strike at Moscow has also been declared off.

The workmen's council held a protracted session and hotly discussed the question of the abandonment of the strike.

Many of those present, especially the leaders of the extremist faction, advocated a continuance of the strike, declaring that only war to the knife with the government was possible, and urged that the strike be enforced until the Cronstadt mutineers were unconditionally pardoned and martial law in Poland abolished.

The intraspecifics insisted that the industrial proletariat of the whole country was ready to flare out in a resumption of the former general strike if the St. Petersburg workmen would stand to their guns only a few days longer.

They declared that the strike committee in Moscow was deceiving the committee of joining the call for a universal strike and produced a telegram from Rybinsk saying that the workmen in the shops of the motor department of the railroad had struck and that traffic was at a standstill.

The orators of the other faction resented sharply the insinuations of treachery and poltroonery and warned their opponents that they ran the danger of being deserted and entirely discredited if they persisted in ordering a continuance of the strike.

The division of sentiment has been acute among the leaders of the large body of workmen who opposed the strike and who hitherto have been held in line through loyalty.

The railroad strike committee covered the abandonment of its position in the following proclamations:

"The strike of the St. Petersburg railroad workmen has shown the government that the execution of cruel measures, like the death penalty will always meet the active resistance of the working classes. The strike has shown that our power is growing, and, if later the committee of the progress to offer the government decisive battle, we will conquer."

"Comrades! guard yourselves for the struggle. When it is found necessary all the railroads in Russia will strike immediately and will continue the struggle until the government fulfills all our political and economic demands."

Twenty-five officers of the guard regiments are reported to have met a committee of Social Democrats at an aristocratic residence on the English quay last night and to have formed the committee of the progress being made by the revolutionary sentiment among the troops.

While many officers and men are siding with the proletariat, the officers told the committee that none of the regiments were yet ready to openly desert the government in a body in the event of a conflict.

The recent events at Cronstadt and Vladivostok have caused considerable excitement among the Russian naval forces at Sebastopol. These, however, are not very large. The total number of sailors does not exceed 6,000.

COLLISION ON THE B. & O.

Fireman and Brakeman Killed in Ohio Town.

Warren, Ohio, (Special).—Two heavy freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad collided near here. Fireman Herbert Cook and Brakeman Edward Harrison were killed and Engineer Edward Murphy was badly injured. All three men live in Painesville.

The train dispatcher at Warren Junction, realizing that a wreck was imminent, tried to arouse farmers by telephone along the road to have them flag either train, but was unsuccessful in doing so. The crew of the westbound train saw the eastbound train approaching, stopped and tried to back up, but did not have time to, and the collision followed. The engines and cars were badly damaged and the track for a considerable distance was torn up.

SCHOOLGIRLS ANARCHIST'S CLUB.

When Discovered One of Them Stabbed a Constable With a Dagger.

Bucharest (By Cable).—While engaged in searching for a missing schoolgirl the police of Jassy have discovered an anarchist club composed of girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Annetta Vancses, the 16-year-old daughter of a local tailor, was presiding over the deliberations of the club, which was held in a disused wine cellar, on the walls of which were painted in red various revolutionary mottoes. About 30 girls were present, and upon the arrival of the police all began to sing the anarchist hymn, the "Internationale." When the police announced that the members of the club were under arrest, the girl Vancses rushed at one of the constables and stabbed him with a dagger, inflicting injuries from which he died shortly afterward. Meanwhile four other policemen arrested the rest of the girls, who fought desperately, scratching and biting the men. A large quantity of anarchist literature, printed in Roumanian and French, was discovered in the cellar.

Pension Forger Dead.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Pension Bureau was advised by Special Examiner Whitehead, in Louisiana, of the death of Joseph Leon Dupart in New Orleans November 16 last. Dupart was awaiting trial for forgeries alleged to have been committed in connection with a claim for a pension. According to officials of the Pension Bureau he was one of the most celebrated and persistent violators of the pension laws with which the Government has had to deal.

NEW YORK AS SEEN DAY BY DAY.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Anson Phelps Stokes, the millionaire philanthropist, has announced to the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers that he has succeeded in so improving his floating fort as to cure its instability and render it by far the strongest fighting ship in the world.

Mr. Stokes has christened his new monster the Ultima. It is 270 feet long 190 feet broad, has a displacement of 30,000 tons—twice that of the greatest battleship—has 10,000 horse-power, and can steam, under fired draught, eight and one-fourth knots an hour. It will carry two 15-inch guns, 16 12-inch guns and 20 3-inch guns. Each of the 15-inch guns will weigh 135 tons, or as much as the famous 16-inch guns on Sandy Hook.

Thus equipped, Mr. Stokes said, the Ultima could destroy any battleship in the world before the latter could get close enough to bring her own guns in range.

As a result of racing, an empty train on the Second Avenue "L" ran into another train at One Hundredth Street and Second Avenue, and several persons were injured. Henry Copell, motorman of the empty train, was crushed between the cars and taken to the Harlem Hospital with a compound fracture of the right leg and internal injuries. The race was between the empty train and a south-bound train carrying passengers. Only a few weeks ago a similar accident occurred on the Third Avenue Line near One Hundred and Seventh Street, and was also caused by an empty train racing between stations with one carrying passengers.

Captain Mark E. F. Kerr, of the British flag ship Drake, has sent a letter to Commissioner McAdoo complaining of the conduct of the police on board his ship. The Drake's officers said yesterday that the police infested every part of the ship and interfered with the routine work, and that a number of them were found drunk on board in the early hours of the morning after the Prince's ball.

William Waldorf Astor, of London, formerly of New York, is going to build the largest and finest apartment house in this city and probably in the world. It will cover the entire block from Broadway way to West End avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets—in all, twenty lots. Plans for this big structure were filed with the Tenement House Department. The cost of construction is estimated by the architects, Clinton & Russell, of No. 32 Nassau Street, to be \$3,000,000, and the land is worth \$1,500,000. The building will be of seven stories, ten to be for apartments, divided into suites of from three to fourteen rooms, and the top for servants' quarters and laundries. There will be accommodations for eleven families on each floor. Including a number of ventilation courts, the house will have a frontage on the open air equal to seven city blocks, which is double the amount required under the provisions of the Tenement House Act. It will be an apartment house, pure and simple, as each suite has a separate kitchen and dining room.

Henry Arthur Jones, the English dramatist, who has been in this country three or four weeks, sailed for England to rehearse his new play, which James Welch will produce at Terry's Theatre, London. Mr. Jones will return to this country in April, when he will deliver lectures on the drama at Harvard, Yale and Columbia Universities.

Four detectives were attacked while raiding a disorderly house in Twenty-fourth street by three savage bulldogs, and in trying to kill the brutes, one of the detectives shot a negro in the head wounding her seriously. Panic reigned among the raiders and the inmates of the house as soon as the dogs were let loose. Several women narrowly escaped being shot during the fusillade of bullets that were fired at the dogs. One of the brutes was killed by a bullet, and after a desperate battle the other two were beaten senseless. The dogs were let loose by the negro, acting under instructions from her mistress, who resorted to this means to put the detectives to flight when they rounded up all the inmates of the house and placed them under arrest. The raiders were taken by surprise by the attack and in defending themselves drew their revolvers and blazed away in the crowded room where all the prisoners and their captors were gathered. The negro and one of the inmates of the house, who was bitten by one of the dogs in the course of the melee, were taken to a hospital. Two of the detectives were also bitten.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, the distinguished Irish scholar, orator and poet, and president of the Gaelic League of Ireland, arrived on the White Star steamer Majestic. Dr. Hyde comes to America for a four-month lecture tour before American colleges and universities and at public meetings of Irish societies. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hyde. His first lecture will be at Harvard University.

The unlucky thirteen has proved the undoing of Louis Lang, a former policeman of Bayonne, N. J., and he figured up the hoodoo as follows: He was appointed on the thirteenth of the month. His shield was number thirteen. He was up on charges thirteen times, being bounced on the last charge. He appealed to the Supreme Court. That his dismissal was illegal, and on Monday, the 13th, the court decided against him.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The board of consulting engineers of the Isthmian Canal Commission declared itself in favor of a sea-level canal.

The resignation of Lieut. G. R. Fortescue, who was involved in the Taggart scandal, has been accepted.

Gen. William Crozier has been detailed as chief of ordinance for the next four years.

The President has decided to reappoint Wm. Henkel United States marshal for the Southern district of New York.

FOR A SEA LEVEL

Decision Reached By Experts.

THE AMERICAN MEMBERS DIVIDED.

A Majority of Them Favored the Lock Canal on Account of the Smaller Cost and Shorter Time Needed to Complete It—The Foreigners, However, Could Not See the Practicality of Any of the Lock Plans Suggested.

Washington (Special).—By a vote of eight to five the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Isthmian Canal Commission, composed of the best engineering talent in the world, placed itself upon record as favoring the construction of the Panama Canal on the sea level. This decision represents the outcome of nearly three months hard work. Early in September the engineers gathered from all parts of the world, for the President, desirous to avail of the best talent as well as to avoid adverse foreign criticism in the future, had called upon the governments of five great nations distinguished for the successful construction of great hydraulic works to send each one of their best engineers to assist the American engineers in the decision of the momentous question of constructing the Panama Canal at sea level or at a greater altitude involving a system of locks.

The foreign members to Washington absolutely without effect from their own governments. It was determined to be given solely by the facts in the shape of physical data and supplementary general projects, notably that upon which the French Panama Company worked so patiently for more than a decade, that of the First American Panama Commission; that of M. Bunau-Varilla, the French engineer who was in charge of the canal works in the last days of the French administration, and that of Lindon W. Bates, the Chicago civil engineer who was connected with great enterprises on the Nile and elsewhere. The Americans for their part were acquainted with the main features of these projects before the board of engineers met in its first session. Nevertheless they joined in the study of physical data, and with their foreign colleagues went over countless blue prints and maps, went to the isthmus and scanned every inch of the route of the proposed canal, and had made up their minds when the board reconvened in Washington, about the beginning of this month, as the type of canal they favored.

It was not until last Tuesday, however, that anything in the nature of a decisive vote was taken; and that, after all, was an indirect test. Just what that proposition was cannot be stated with absolute certainty, but it is conjectured that the issue was whether or not a lock canal of a certain type should be constructed.

At any rate, the vote disclosed the fact that a majority of the eight American members, under the lead of General